

Germany, and Canada—refused to co-sponsor it. Finally, just this past June, the President once again unconditionally extended MFN to China for one more year.

Now, the administration is preparing to give Jiang Zemin a red carpet welcome in Washington despite the deplorable human rights conditions in China. Why wouldn't Chinese leaders conclude that, in the final analysis, the United States is unwilling to back up its human rights concerns with concrete action?

What we have then is not a policy of constructive engagement but one of unconditional engagement.

An invitation to the White House is meant to symbolize a relationship of close cooperation. But the United States simply does not have such a relationship with China. On security issues, China has sold sensitive nuclear and missile technologies to countries like Pakistan and Iran. The People's Republic of China last year fired missiles toward Taiwan in an attempt to disrupt the island's first democratic Presidential election. China has blatantly violated agreements on copyrights and intellectual property. And, as I have stated, China has made little, if any, attempt to improve its human rights conditions.

Now the administration is rewarding this lack of cooperation by hosting high-level visits by Chinese officials. Last December, the administration welcomed China's Defense Minister, Gen. Chi Haotian, to Washington. Mr. Chi, also known as the butcher of Beijing, was one of the People's Liberation Army officers who led the military assault against the citizens of the Chinese capital on June 4, 1989. Now, the administration wants to invite the President of China for a State visit, even though the Government of China—in the spirit of the Tiananmen Square massacre—continues to persecute anyone who dares criticize the Communist regime. Just this week, China's Justice Minister ruled out granting medical parole to pro-democracy dissident Wang Dan despite pleas from Wang's family, who say he is seriously ill.

When Jiang Zemin is given a 21-gun salute at the White House, the United States will lose what little credibility we have left on the issue of human rights.

Mr. President, this resolution simply calls on the administration to hold off on a State visit until China releases Wei Jingsheng and other political prisoners. This resolution focuses on Wei Jingsheng, but only as a symbol of the thousands of people who are rotting in Chinese jail cells or toiling in labor camps because they dared to peacefully express their political or religious beliefs.

Wei Jingsheng may be the most famous Chinese dissident, but we should never forget that there are many more like him, people whose names we may not know, but who nevertheless show

the same type of courage. This resolution calls for the release of a significant number of political and religious prisoners in addition to Wei. China must know that the release of one or two high-profile dissidents is not enough.

In addition to demanding the release of political prisoners, the resolution also calls on China to give prisoners access to medical care, and to take concrete steps towards improving overall human rights conditions in China and Tibet.

These are realistic demands. This resolution does not say China must change its political system or withdraw from Tibet, events that are unlikely to take place before next month. This resolution only states that, in order to create the right atmosphere for a State visit, China must make a good-faith effort to improve human rights.

I should also point out that this resolution only applies to a State-level visit. The State Department's protocol office tells me there are several levels of visits including private visits, working visits, official visits, and finally, at the highest level, State visits. My goal in introducing this resolution is not to cut off all dialog between the United States and China. I would not necessarily object to having Mr. Jiang come to Washington for a working-level visit. But I feel the pomp and symbolism of a State-level visit is inappropriate given the present situation in China.

Obviously, China will object to this resolution, but it contains a message that Beijing must hear. China's leaders have unfortunately interpreted the inability of Congress to reach a consensus on China's most-favored-nation status as evidence that Members of Congress do not really care about human rights. But I assure you, Mr. President, that even though many of my colleagues have different views on the MFN issue, all share my concern for the plight of people like Wei Jingsheng.

China wants to be treated as a great power, but it does not want to accept the responsibilities that come with the role. It does not want to fulfill its treaty obligations nor abide by the international conventions—including those on human rights—that it has signed. This resolution sends a clear message that if the United States is to treat China like a great power, then China must comply with international human rights standards.

Mr. President, I think it is time for the United States to end its policy of unconditional engagement and put human rights and trade on an equal footing in our China policy.

I therefore urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CELLULAR TELEPHONE PROTECTION ACT

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 1251

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 493) to amend section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to cellular telephone cloning paraphernalia; as follows:

On page 6, line 1, strike "The punishment" and insert the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The punishment".

On page 6, line 2, strike "section".

On page 6, line 3, strike "(1)" and insert "(A)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 7, strike "(A)" and insert "(i)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 11, strike "(B)" and insert "(ii)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 14, strike "and".

On page 6, line 15, strike "(2)" and insert "(B)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 19, strike the punctuation at the end and insert "; and".

On page 6, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

"(C) in any case, in addition to any other punishment imposed or any other forfeiture required by law, forfeiture to the United States of any personal property used or intended to be used to commit, facilitate, or promote the commission of the offense.

"(2) APPLICABLE PROCEDURE.—The criminal forfeiture of personal property subject to forfeiture under paragraph (1)(C), any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by subsections (c) and (e) through (p) of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853)."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

GRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1252

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1156) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

"SEC. . IMMIGRATION REFORM TRANSITION ACT OF 1997.

(a) IN GENERAL. —Section 240A, subsection (e), of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 240A(b)(1)";

(2) by striking ", nor suspend the deportation and adjust the status under section 244(a) (as in effect before the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996)."; and

(3) by striking the last sentence in the subsection and inserting in lieu thereof: "The previous sentence shall apply only to removal cases commenced on or after April 1, 1997, including cases where the Attorney